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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 90-318
S. 2531

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 2531

Oct.	12, 1967	Sen. Kuchel introduced and discussed S. 2531 which was referred to Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill and remarks of author.
Oct.	16, 1967	Rep. Lipscomb introduced H. R. 13514 which was referred to House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill as introduced..
Feb.	26, 1968	Senate committee reported S. 2531 without amendment. S. Report 1008. Print of bill and report.
Mar.	6, 1968	Senate passed S. 2531 without amendment.
Mar.	7, 1968	S. 2531 was referred to House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill as referred.
April	5, 1968	House subcommittee approved H. R. 13514.
April	10, 1968	House committee voted to report H. R. 13514.
April	29, 1968	House committee reported H. R. 13514 without amendment. H. Report 1321. Print of bill and report.
May	6, 1968	House passed S. 2531 without amendment. H. R. 13514 tabled due to passage of S. 2531.
May	24, 1968	Approved: Public Law 90-318.

Hearing: Senate Interior and Insular Affairs
Committee on S. 2531.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 90-318

SAN GABRIEL WILDERNESS, CALIFORNIA. Designates the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, California, for addition to the national wilderness preservation system. San Gabriel Wilderness includes most of the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area and some contiguous lands and will insure that 36,137 acres of wilderness resource in San Gabriel Mountains will remain undisturbed.

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2531

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 12, 1967

Mr. KUCHEL introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, in the State of California.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in accordance with subsection 3 (b) of the Wilderness
4 Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified
5 as the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area, with the
6 proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom, as gen-
7 erally depicted on a map entitled "San Gabriel Wilderness—
8 Proposed", dated March 17, 1967, which is on file and
9 available for public inspection in the office of the Chief,
10 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby desig-
11 nated as the San Gabriel Wilderness within and as a part

1 of the Angeles National Forest, comprising an area of ap-
2 proximately thirty-six thousand acres.

3 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes
4 effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a
5 legal description of the San Gabriel Wilderness with the
6 Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States
7 Senate and the House of Representatives and such descrip-
8 tion shall have the same force and effect as if included in
9 this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and
10 typographical errors in such legal description and map may
11 be made.

12 SEC. 3. The San Gabriel Wilderness shall be admin-
13 istered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with
14 the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas desig-
15 nated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any
16 reference in such provisions to the effective date of the
17 Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the
18 effective date of this Act.

19 SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Devil Canyon-
20 Bear Canyon Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

A BILL

To designate the San Gabriel Wilderness,
Angeles National Forest, in the State of
California.

By Mr. KUCHEL,

OCTOBER 12, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs

Mr. MONDALE. These tables show estimates of the cost of this program compared to existing programs. In particular, the second table shows that at the highest level of butter consumption, the total consumer outlay for butter at retail and through Federal programs will be less under this bill. It is to be borne in mind that, under this program, the consumer would have the benefit of larger volumes of butter for his own use, at lower prices. Under the price-support program, the consumer would pay a higher price for smaller volumes of butter.

The strength and key to this program lies in its effective ability to encourage an increase in the demand for butter. Such an increase would be of untold benefit to the entire dairy farming industry, since it would strengthen the price structure for all dairy commodities.

I hope the Congress will consider this bill at an early date, together with other proposals to improve the lot of our dairy farmers, who are in desperate shape. Earlier this year, Senator NELSON and I said in a letter on dairy farm income:

It is one of the ironies of history that the most efficient farm producers in the world are receiving an hourly rate of income less than Congress has insisted be paid to unskilled labor. . . No rational American would ask a farmer with an investment of \$100,000 to furnish his labor at less than he could earn washing dishes in a restaurant.

RELIEF OF A. G. BARTLETT CO.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill for the relief of the A. G. Bartlett Co.

This company was base contractor at Williams Air Force Base, Ariz., from May 1, 1966, through April 30, 1967. At the time the bid offer was submitted and accepted, the minimum wage to be paid to employees per hour was \$1.25. On September 14, 1966, Congress passed the Minimum Wage Act calling for an increase of wages to \$1.40 per hour. As a result, the A. G. Bartlett Co. suffered a loss of \$8,718.53. This bill would reimburse the company for the loss it incurred due to the passage of that act.

Mr. President, I am hopeful that appropriate action will be taken on this legislation soon, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD, as well as the letter that I received from Mr. A. G. Bartlett, president of the company, bringing this matter to my attention.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2529) for the relief of A. G. Bartlett Co., introduced by Mr. HARRIS, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2529

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the A. G. Bartlett Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma, the sum of \$8,718.53, in full satisfaction of

all claims of such company against the United States for reimbursement for losses incurred under contract numbered AF-02 (600) 2590, entered into by the United States with such company, such losses having resulted from increased wage costs arising out of an increase in the Federal minimum wage rate imposed after such company had computed its bid and been awarded such contract: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The letter, presented by Mr. HARRIS, is as follows:

A. G. BARTLETT Co.,
Tulsa, Okla., August 30, 1967.

Hon. FRED R. HARRIS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HARRIS: We wish to invite your attention to our letter dated 28 June 1967.

We were Base Contractors at Williams Air Force Base, Arizona under contract number AF-02(600) 2590, from 1 May 1966 through 30 April 1967. At the time our bid offer was submitted, The Service Contract Act of 1965, Paragraph 1, clearly defined the minimum wage to be \$1.25 per hour effective 20 January 1966. All bid prices were based on this law with no protection allowed or given for government amendments. On 14 September 1966, after our contract was awarded, The Federal Government passed the minimum wage law raising the rate to \$1.40 per hour, effective 1 February 1967. We were compelled to comply with the law which resulted in a great loss to our company through no fault of our own.

We recently made an appeal for relief and amendment of our Air Force Contract, only to be advised that there is no statutory authority to handle such matters. Attention is further invited to the United States Comptroller General's Opinion, No. B-161321 dated 5 May 1967 on Government Contracts, which states: "The U.S. Comptroller General lacks power to authorize or direct an increase in the contract price".

There are numerous small contractors throughout the United States who are doing business with the government and who have sustained great losses due to the government's refusal to allow changes in the contract so that the contractor will be reimbursed in line with the minimum wage. Apparently the only way that this situation can be corrected is for a bill to be introduced before Congress to rectify this injustice to small business.

I urgently request your support in presenting such a bill before Congress in the immediate future. We will greatly appreciate your consideration and assistance in this matter.

Respectfully,

A. G. BARTLETT,
President.

THE WATER RIGHTS ACT OF 1968

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, on behalf of myself and the Senators from Colorado [Messrs. ALLOTT and DOMINICK], the Senators from Nevada [Messrs. BIBLE and CANNON], the Senators from Utah [Messrs. BENNETT and MOSS], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], the Senator from Wyo-

ming [Mr. HANSEN], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD], a bill to clarify the relationship between the interests of the United States and of the States in the use of the water of certain streams over which jurisdictional conflicts exist.

One of the vexing and as yet unsolved problems directly confronting the Nation, and more particularly western America, is the continuing jurisdictional dispute between the Federal and State governments over the waters of many of our country's streams. This conflict has created uncertainty in the minds of those who would develop our Nation's water resources. An individual or governmental agency cannot be expected to expend large amounts of money on water resource development when it is uncertain with which governmental body it is necessary to deal in order to establish meaningful water rights. Such expenditures are also discouraged when there is a possibility that one's State-created water right will be declared ineffective as against the Federal Government. One direct and relatively simple means of removing this impeding uncertainty is to eliminate the jurisdictional battle which exists between our State and Federal governments. The following are situations sought to be corrected by our bill.

While not altogether beyond argument, various court decisions have seemingly provided a basis for the assertion by the United States that it has a priority of appropriation of all the previously unappropriated water arising upon reserved or withdrawn Federal lands by virtue of the mere withdrawal or reservation; the priority arising no later than the date of the relevant withdrawal or reservation. In most of the relevant situations, the pertinent withdrawals or reservations are effected before non-Federal water appropriations were made, often during the initial development of various areas in the West. Under this priority theory, the Federal Government can come in at any time, assert its alleged preferential rights, and use as much water as it desires, most likely to the detriment of downstream users. In many cases, notwithstanding this uncertainty, the developmental needs of the West could not be delayed, and water development has been undertaken at a cost of millions of dollars. While the existence of such preferential water rights probably were not intended by Congress, the mere existence of such ambiguity threatens water development throughout the West. Our bill would disclaim that the mere reservation or withdrawal of public land, without more, thereby reserves the water appurtenant to that land. This would in no way prohibit the Federal Government from establishing water rights by specific declaration, or in any other recognized manner. It would merely require the Federal Government to state exactly what rights to what water in what quantity it is asserting. If the quantity claims were known, the threat of this all-consuming Federal water right would be eliminated.

Since water is a scarce commodity in the arid West, another provision of our bill provides that in the West, projects

designed to provide beneficial consumptive use of water shall not be interfered with by Federal navigation projects. While this often has been done on a project-by-project basis, the enactment of my bill would establish the overall policy that nonconsumptive uses would be secondary to such uses as municipal, domestic, stockwater, irrigation, mining, and other consumptive uses.

A further provision of this bill requires that when the United States chooses to base its claim to a water right on State law, such State right shall be initiated and perfected in accordance with the procedure established by the appropriate State law. This does not restrict the Federal Government to relying solely on State-created water rights. It merely demands fair play when the Federal Government asserts an alleged State created and administered right to water. A State law may require that approval by a board or other agency, recording, or similar procedure be followed as a prerequisite to the issuance of a water right. This is done in order to facilitate the orderly management of this scarce resource. I repeat that the Federal Government is under no obligation under the terms of this bill to comply with State prerequisites if it seeks other than a State water right. Compliance with State law is required, however, where the benefits of State procedure—a State-created water right—is sought to be obtained by the Federal Government. It would prohibit the Federal Government from asserting a State water right by virtue of partial compliance with State procedures or prerequisites, but not with them all. This is another step in my efforts to make systematic the acquisition of water rights by the Federal Government.

The bill which we introduce today further provides that when a State-recognized water right, which is a property right, is interfered with by the Federal Government, this taking of property must be compensated. While this rule already applies to projects initiated under the reclamation laws and the Power Act, it does not apply to navigation-oriented projects. The navigation aspect of the project can serve as the justification for the nonapplicability of the "just compensation" provisions of the Constitution. Our bill would protect these private property rights when they are impeded under the guise of navigation in a Federal water project. Our bill also requires that condemnation actions be initiated by the Federal taking authority when the taking of a State-protected water right was other than by agreement. There have been instances where the Federal Government has sought to take, or interfere with, a State-recognized water right but has not initiated a condemnation proceeding. This has forced the injured party to initiate an inverse condemnation action against the United States. If our Government desires to seize private property, fairness dictates that they should not further inconvenience the injured party by forcing him to bring suit in order to acquire compensation, but rather should straightforwardly commence the necessary proceedings itself.

The second section of our bill seeks to preserve many existing situations and prohibits my bill from being interpreted as interfering with the provisions of treaties, interstate compacts, obligations to Indians, and the like.

Mr. President, the clarification of these rights is a longstanding dilemma. The need to clarify the Federal position in connection with water rights was recognized by the Senate Select Committee on Water Resources, of which I was privileged to serve as vice chairman. This clarification as yet has not occurred. By the bill which I introduce today, we seek to achieve a good start on this most necessary clarification. The States of the West demand that the Federal Government play fair and delineate the potential water rights which it may at some future time assert. The fairness and equity of my position demands that action along the lines presented in my bill be taken immediately by the Congress of the United States.

I might add that this legislation has been endorsed by many public agencies in the West, and many groups of distinguished water lawyers; and I send it to the desk for appropriate reference.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2530) to clarify the relationship of interests of the United States and of the States in the use of the waters of certain streams, introduced by Mr. KUCHEL (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

SAN GABRIEL WILDERNESS AREA

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, on February 8 of this year, I had the pleasure of introducing a bill, S. 889, which would establish the San Rafael Wilderness Area in the Los Padres National Forest in California. The San Rafael bill is the historic first proposed addition to the Wilderness Preservation System established by the 1964 Wilderness Act. S. 889 passed the Senate on May 2, 1967, and is currently pending in the House, where I understand passage is imminent.

I now introduce for appropriate reference a bill to establish the San Gabriel Wilderness Area in the Angeles National Forest of California. The proposed San Gabriel Wilderness is located in the San Gabriel mountain range in eastern Los Angeles County, approximately 35 miles northeast of the city of Los Angeles. This fine wilderness example lies within 50 miles of approximately 6 million people.

The proposed San Gabriel Wilderness comprises some 36,137 acres, including 34,807 acres currently designated as the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area. The additional 2,490 acres proposed to be added to the primitive area acreage is contiguous to the primitive area and is also totally within the Angeles National Forest. Thus, no private land nor other public land would have to be acquired in order to establish the San Gabriel Wilderness Area.

Underlying all of the proposed San Gabriel Wilderness is a granitic forma-

tion which has been cut to form deep, steep-walled canyons. Elevations range from 2,150 feet on the banks of the west fork of the San Gabriel River to 8,000 feet on Waterman Mountain; a greater portion of the area lies above 5,000 feet. This mountainous area has temperatures ranging from an approximate low of 20 degrees to a high of 100 degrees. Precipitation averages 32 inches a year and primarily occurs between November and March. During this period snow occurs at elevations above 4,000 feet but does not last long because the periods of freezing weather are short. As in the proposed San Rafael Wilderness Area, the proposed San Gabriel Wilderness is most attractive for use in winter and spring, owing to the very hot and dry summer and fall. During the summer and fall the danger of fire is great, the vegetation being explosively flammable, the temperature high, and the humidity low.

The San Gabriel Wilderness is covered primarily with dense chaparral, with some low-grade, noncommercial timber covering approximately one-quarter of the area. While the area abounds in small wildlife, the higher elevations and peaks are part of the natural range of the big horn sheep. Some black bear and innumerable deer reside in the area. Both Devil Canyon and Bear Canyon, located within the proposed wilderness, furnish good fishing for native rainbow trout.

Since fire is a constant threat during the summer and fall months, certain fire control measures are necessary. While closure of the area during critical months is often required, the threat of lightning fires dictates that firefighting forces must be provided good access over trails from the well-maintained peripheral roads and by helicopters which will land on small, hand-constructed clearings within the area. In addition, aerial fire detection activities will be increased and some fireproofing will be done in spots where visitors tend to rest, eat, or camp.

It is encouraging that the proposal which I introduce today has the support of all relevant Federal and State administrative and resources agencies. My proposal is also enthusiastically supported by a very great number of fine national and local conservation groups, including: The Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club, the Southern California Chapter of Nature Conservancy, the California State Division of the Isaac Walton League of America, the Southern Council of Conservation Clubs, many area chapters of the Audubon Society, the Southern California Section of the Society of American Foresters, many local councils of the Boy Scouts of America, the Desomount Club, the National Parks Association, the California Council of Landscape Architects, as well as many other fine conservation, garden, and riding clubs.

Mr. President, I am honored to propose this fine addition to our ever-growing wilderness preservation system. As I said when I introduced S. 889:

The preservation of significant areas of land in our country in their natural state is mandatory. These areas provide present and future generations examples of the workings of nature unimpeded by human

invasion. The areas are just as they would be if man had never come upon the earth. As the availability of such areas is reduced by the advance of man, the value of retaining them is amplified.

I today echo my belief in those words, and encourage my colleagues to join me in urging the rapid consideration and passage of this most worthy measure.

I ask that the bill be appropriately referred.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2531) to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, in the State of California, introduced by Mr. KUCHEL, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1967—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 399

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference, an amendment to H.R. 12080, the social security amendments of 1967 presently under consideration by the Committee on Finance.

The amendment would completely remove the limitation on outside earnings that is presently imposed by provisions in the law requiring deductions in social security benefits paid to people who earn more than \$125 per month or \$1,500 per year. Its effect would be identical to that of S. 1894 which I have introduced as a separate measure.

H.R. 12080 does contain a liberalization of the retirement test. The amount of exempt wages and salary earnings would be increased from \$1,500 to \$1,680 and the monthly limitation would rise to \$140 under section 107 of the bill. From that point a beneficiary would lose \$1 in benefits for every \$2 earned. At earnings of \$2,880 the loss would be dollar for dollar, a consequence which occurs now when wages or salaries exceed \$2,700.

I am convinced, however, that the time has come to do away entirely with this unconscionable discrimination against people whose only sources of income after the age of 65 are social security benefits and their own labor.

It is clear that the \$984 annual benefit received by the average single social security recipient in mid-1966, or the \$1,728 received by the average couple, fell far below an adequate standard of living. The increases under consideration now, if approved, would be helpful but would still not approach a decent income level. The need for many to rely on social security alone would still, as at present, account for a high incidence of poverty among older Americans—for the fact that while people over 65 make up only 9 percent of our population, they include 16 percent of all of our impoverished citizens.

Many do not, of course, rely on social security without supplementation. Some have stocks and bonds, rental property, or other investment income. Under the law, happily, these returns can be collected without interference with pro-

gram benefits. Those who have investment income—of any amount, even millions—receive the full benefit to which they would otherwise be entitled.

But the law takes a strange twist when it comes to the some 750,000 people who depend on their own labor for extra income over and above meager social security. For every dollar they earn in excess of \$1,500 their benefits are cut by 50 cents. For what they earn in excess of \$2,700 there is a dollar-for-dollar loss.

What this means, in effect, is that for a couple receiving the average mid-1966 benefit, the law imposes a lid of \$3,228 on the total income that can be received without penalty. If the working member earned \$2,700 on his own, his social security benefits would be docked by \$600, leaving a net income of only \$3,820. If he earned \$3,828 in wages or salary he would lose all of his social security benefits and his net income would be only \$8 more than if he earned \$2,700. At that point, additional wage income would no longer be harmful because he would have lost all of his social security.

The figures alone indicate the inequity of the present system and its unjust discrimination against wage earners in favor of those who have money to invest. The level of the earnings limitation, both at present and under section 107 of S. 12080, also clearly illustrates the penalty we are placing on numerous older Americans because of their efforts to provide themselves with a decent living.

It is significant, too, that families in these circumstances had no special deductions made in their social security taxes before they reached 65—they paid according to the same schedule as those who have investment income. The fact that they do not, for whatever reason, have savings, rental property, stocks or bonds at retirement age—putting them at a disadvantage in itself—worsens their circumstances even further by reducing payments that they have invested full premiums to receive.

The law clearly ignores the fact that social security is earned insurance for retirement income, not welfare. It should be changed to account for revisions in the cost of living, the economic realities of retirement, and the capacity and desire of many older people to continue earning past 65.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and appropriately referred.

The amendment (No. 399) was referred to the Committee on Finance.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE], I ask unanimous consent that, at its next printing, the name of the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] be added as a cosponsor of the bill (S. 2494) to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 to prohibit the charging of certain fees thereunder.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at its next printing, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] be added as a cosponsor of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 47) relative to the establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping force.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. GORE:

Address entitled "Horizons in Science and Technology," delivered by Senator HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., of Tennessee, before Middle East Institute's annual meeting at Georgetown University, Friday, September 29, 1967.

By Mr. THURMOND:

Article by Mrs. Anna Chennault on the war in Vietnam, published in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of September 27, 1967.

Editorial entitled "Know Your Enemy," published in the Columbia, S.C., State of October 5, 1967.

By Mr. JAVITS:

Article entitled "Modern Cortland College Is Product of 100 Years Development," published in the Cortland, N.Y., Standard of September 18, 1967.

Article entitled "96 Percent of Full-Time Students Receive Some Form of Financial Aid at College," published in the Cortland, N.Y., Standard of September 18, 1967.

SUBSIDIZING SLUMS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, in 1964, the Committee on Banking and Currency amended the Housing Act of 1949, requiring cities assisted by Federal programs to maintain an adequate program of local code enforcement. Many of our programs to assist cities can be rendered ineffective if local communities do not enforce their housing codes. Thus, it is national policy, as indicated in the 1964 Housing Act, to encourage local code enforcement.

In view of this national policy, it seems appropriate that our Internal Revenue Code should operate to achieve the same objective. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] has suggested the Code be amended to require that property owners who apply for depreciation deductions on their Federal income tax must certify that the property is being maintained in accordance with local code enforcement standards. This is one way of getting at the problem of slums without costing the Federal Government any money. It would encourage owners to maintain their property in order to obtain the benefit of depreciation deductions. Mr. President, recently, the Milwaukee Journal and station WITI-published editorials with respect to Senator PROXMIRE's proposal.

I ask unanimous consent that these editorials be published in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal,
Sept. 20, 1967]

GETTING AT THE SLUMLORD

There is no good reason why a slumlord should be able to profit additionally under the income tax law on property that violates other laws imposing minimum standards of structural upkeep and sanitation. He can so profit now, and does, by taking his tax deductions for depreciation no matter how many violation notices and court orders may be pending against the property.

Sen. Proxmire (D-Wis.) has proposed a simple correction. He would disallow depreciation claims not accompanied by owners' certification that the property meets all housing standards required under urban renewal laws. False certificates would be subject to prosecution for perjury as well as disallowance of the deductions.

An owner of substandard rental housing would thus have to pay not only a token fine now and then, as a minor business expense, but also a substantially higher income tax if he still didn't want to fix up the property. The inducement should be to put the money into needed maintenance instead of taxes, and then get it back by taking the depreciation fairly enough.

Proxmire's appropriately chosen vehicle for this amendment to the income tax law is the housing tax incentive bill of Sen. Robert Kennedy (D-N.Y.), which seeks to induce more private construction of low rent housing. Both its obvious equity and its practical usefulness at no cost to the government ought to sell it to congress.

[Telecast on WITI-TV (Milwaukee, Wis.)
Oct. 5, 1967]

SENATOR PROXMIRE'S PLAN TO ELIMINATE TAX LOOPHOLE AND ENCOURAGE BETTER HOUSING SHOULD BE APPROVED

Is it possible that the federal government . . . on the one hand . . . is spending billions of dollars on urban renewal . . . while, on the other hand, is actually encouraging the continuance of slum neighborhoods? It appears that's what's happening.

Because of our present tax laws . . . slum landlords can make bigger profits . . . on sub-standard housing. Why should the landlord improve his property when improvements would cut down on the amount of depreciation . . . for tax purposes . . . faster than the building reaches a condition of complete uselessness. So, the buildings are purchased . . . rented . . . and depreciated by the landlord. After a few years of making a healthy profit . . . he sells the property to another absentee landlord . . . and the depreciation tax write-off starts all over again.

Such investors make out far better on their taxes than a homeowner. After all, a homeowner cannot depreciate his home on his tax form. The homeowner is permitted a loss only if he suffers a loss in re-sale.

Senator William Proxmire wants to put a stop to the tax loophole enjoyed by the slum landlord . . . and, at the same time, encourage that landlord to improve his property.

Proxmire has proposed that no depreciation be permitted on those buildings which do not meet city housing codes. It's a good plan. This could quickly bring the guilty absentee landlords into line. We don't mean to imply that all absentee landlords permit their property to become run down . . . but, apparently, there are enough profiteers around to make Proxmire's plan worthwhile. Depreciation should always be considered when calculating profit. However, that depreciation should be realistic. TV6 hopes Proxmire's plan will be given serious consideration. It could encourage better housing . . . and, at the same time, eliminate a tax loophole.

THOMPSONVILLE, CONN.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, the story I have to tell today is the story of Thompsonville, Conn.

It is the story of a small town facing potential trouble.

Thompsonville, like many towns in America, depends a lot on a basic industry. In this case, that industry is the Bigelow-Sanford Manufacturing plant with 800 employees. It makes Wilton and velvet carpets.

The Wilton and velvet carpet industry is a declining industry.

An escape-clause investigation by the Tariff Commission in 1961 found that the Wilton and velvet carpet industry was suffering serious injury as a result of increased imports. Imports rose from 4.6 million yards a year in 1956-58 to 7 million in 1959 and 812 million in 1960, when they accounted for 25.9 percent of U.S. production. Domestic production declined by 15 percent between 1957 and 1960 and employment dropped by more than 25 percent.

Consequently, President John F. Kennedy ordered an increase in the tariff from 21 to 40 percent, effective June 17, 1962.

As a result of the increase in duty, imports declined sharply, to an average of half a million yards a year in 1965-66. Imports accounted for 2 to 2½ percent of domestic production in this period.

The protection afforded by a higher tariff saved the industry from extinction. But a reduction in the domestic market for Wiltons and velvets caused further contraction in the industry. Production declined by 26 percent between 1960 and 1966 and employment fell by 38 percent. The number of plants in the United States producing Wiltons or velvets dropped from 35 to 24.

The total number of production and related workers employed in plants producing Wiltons or velvets declined from 12,500 in 1960 to 9,000 in 1967. The number engaged in Wilton or velvet production fell from about 7,500 to less than 5,000.

In 1960, the domestic market consumed 40 million yards of Wilton and velvet carpet. With imports at 8 million yards, the U.S. industry produced 32 million yards.

In 1965-66, the market was only 24 million yards, with one-half a million absorbed by imports and 23½ million served by U.S. production.

If the tariff were to return to the 1960 rate of 21 percent and imports rebounded to the 8-million-yard level, it would leave some 16 million yards of domestic products. This would be a one-third cut in the 1965-66 production rate. Such a cut would make it uneconomic for most U.S. producers to operate. It would wipe out the domestic Wilton and velvet industry.

And now, the time has run out and the problem was whether President Johnson would increase the tariff from 21 percent to 40 percent. Under the law, the tariff would today, October 11, revert back to 21 percent unless extended by the President. Many of us were deeply concerned with respect to the impact on so many States the tariff declined.

To most people in this country there would be little to note. Even in Belgium, the major source of U.S. imports, there would be little to note, since the production of Wilton and Velvet carpets has increased by nearly 50 percent since 1961.

But in Thompsonville, the result would be disastrous.

It is easy to say, "Let the workers make something else." But the average age of the worker in the Thompsonville plant is 55. And his roots are in the town. His skills are in the plant. Clearly, if this plant closes down, he is out of work for good. And what of the others in the town—the grocery store and the drugstore—the barbershop and the shoemaker? So the town came to me and I, together with other Senators and Representatives, went to the President.

On Sunday last, the White House called and said, "Come back to Washington for a Monday morning appointment"—2 days before the deadline.

So we went and we talked—and the President listened.

He listened closely—with his heart—and with his head.

We already have an unemployment problem in this country, and if the tariff is cut we will throw people out of work.

We already have a welfare problem, and a tariff cut would put people out of work who want to work.

We are concerned about job discrimination against older workers—and a tariff cut would close down an industry in which the age of the average worker is 55.

We are concerned about job training programs—a tariff cut would destroy jobs for which people are already trained.

Mr. President, I want my colleagues to know that the President listened.

And today, he has acted.

He has acted on behalf of Thompsonville, Conn., and the other Thompsonvilles in this broad land of ours.

And there are many other Thompsonvilles in identical circumstances—Saxonville, Mass.; Amsterdam, N.Y.; Little Falls and Hightstown, N.J.; Bloomsburg and Carlisle, Pa.; Glasgow, Va.; Aberdeen and Robbinsville, N.C.; and Landrum and Liberty, S.C.

I am grateful that today the President has extended the escape clause action on behalf of the Wilton and velvet carpet workers to January 1, 1970.

I want to express on this floor today, on behalf of the people of Thompsonville and the State of Connecticut, their heartfelt appreciation for the concern and action taken by the President of the United States on their behalf.

I know I also speak for those in the other towns affected and the other Senators and Congressmen who have joined me in expressing their concern. I am particularly grateful for the efforts, help, and encouragement of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE], and my colleague from Connecticut [Mr. DONN], all of whom have a long and distinguished record of deep concern for the people of their State and their country—

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 13514

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 16, 1967

Mr. LIPSCOMB introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, in the State of California.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in accordance with subsection 3 (b) of the Wilderness
4 Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified
5 as the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area, with the
6 proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom, as gen-
7 erally depicted on a map entitled "San Gabriel Wilderness—
8 Proposed," dated March 17, 1967, which is on file and avail-
9 able for public inspection in the Office of the Chief, Forest
10 Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated
11 as the "San Gabriel Wilderness" within and as a part of the

1 Angeles National Forest, comprising an area of approxi-
2 mately thirty-six thousand acres.

3 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
4 the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal
5 description of the San Gabriel Wilderness with the Interior
6 and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate
7 and the House of Representatives and such description shall
8 have the same force and effect as if included in this Act:
9 *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typo-
10 graphical errors in such legal description and map may be
11 made.

12 SEC. 3. The San Gabriel Wilderness shall be admin-
13 istered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with
14 the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas desig-
15 nated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any refer-
16 ence in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness
17 Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date
18 of this Act.

19 SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Devil Canyon-
20 Bear Canyon Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

A BILL

To designate the San Gabriel Wilderness,
Angeles National Forest, in the State of
California.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB

OCTOBER 16, 1967

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs

10. SALINE WATER RESEARCH. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendments S. 2912, to authorize funds for the saline water conversion program for fiscal year 1969. p. D121
11. CROP INSURANCE. Received from this Department the annual report of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for 1967. p. S1645
12. HOUSING. Both Houses received from HUD a draft bill to assist in the provision of housing for low and moderate income families; to Banking and Currency Committees. pp. S1645, H1388
13. RIVER BASINS. Both Houses received from Interior a draft bill to increase the authorization for continuing work in the Missouri River Basin; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committees. pp. S1646, H1388
14. COSPONSORS. Sens. Anderson, Byrd, W. Va., McGee, and Yarborough were added as cosponsors of S. 2932, amendments to the Poultry Products Inspection Act, and Sen. Long was added as cosponsor of S. 2040, to prevent roadbed erosion. pp. S1665-6
15. CHILD NUTRITION. Sen. Montoya inserted an explanation of his bill, S. 2871, to amend the National School Lunch Act to provide for a 3-year pilot special food service program for children, and to continue the authority for the school breakfast program; and requested consent for addition of several cosponsors. pp. S1665-6 the food services programs
Sen. Montoya commended/and inserted a press release setting forth Secretary Freeman's remarks on domestic food aid progress. pp. S1695-6
16. POULTRY. Sen. Montoya submitted the following amendments to S. 2932, to clarify and otherwise amend the Wholesome Poultry Products Act: (1) insure that the Secretary of Agriculture shall report at least annually to the appropriate committees of Congress with respect to the effectiveness of the poultry inspection and enforcement programs within all the States whether such programs are Federal and/or State programs; and (2) insure that the "ante" and "post-mortem" inspection laws which a State must provide to be eligible for Federal financial and technical assistance must call for "mandatory" "ante-" and "post-mortem" inspection. pp. S1666-7
17. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY. Sen. Nelson commended and inserted Secretary Freeman's speech which "describes...specific problems which illustrate the need to develop broad soil and water conservation programs..." pp. S1683-4
18. CONSUMER. Sen. Hart congratulated a biweekly Wash. Newsletter, "U. S. Consumer," on approaching its first anniversary. pp. S1684-5
19. FARM INCOME. Sen. Symington expressed concern with the "serious plight of America's family farmer," and stated that "farmers--with the leadership of Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, and help from the Congress--will work together to adjust their 1968 production downward and to strengthen their bargaining position in the marketplace," and inserted articles on this subject. pp. S1685-7

20. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Sen. Long, Mo., commended and inserted a speech by Gov. Hearnes, Mo., on the relationship between the Federal Government and State and local governments. pp. S1714-5
21. TRADE POLICIES. Sen. Talmadge commended and inserted a speech by Sen. Long, La., "Need for Reappraisal of U. S. International Economic Policies," in which he presented his analysis of U. S. commercial trade policies. pp. S1707-10
22. TRUTH IN LENDING. Sen. Bartlett spoke in favor of the restriction on the use of garnishment of wages which was included in the House-passed version of the truth-in-lending bill. pp. S1705-6
23. MEXICAN-AMERICANS. Sen. Montoya and Rep. Gonzalez spoke on the progress which has been made toward improvement of opportunity for Spanish-speaking Americans and inserted a Presidential statement on this subject. pp. S1704-5, E1182

24. WILDERNESS. The Interior and Insular Affairs/Committee reported without amendment S. 2531, to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, California (S. Rept. 1008). p. S1646

Sen. Hansen inserted an article by a Forest Service employee setting forth key considerations for making determinations in wilderness matters. pp. S1690-2.

25. RURAL DEVELOPMENT; REA. Sen. Nelson inserted an article describing the success story of a rural industry in S. C., and cited the Rural Electrification Administration for providing the electric power. pp. S1699-1700
26. FARM BARGAINING. Sen. Hansen inserted a speech by Sen. Miller, Ia., presenting his views on the importance of foreign trade and fiscal policy as related to bargaining power for farmers. pp. S1702-3

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

27. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Zwach spoke in favor of steps to prevent further activity by corporations buying rural real estate. p. E1108
Rep. Resnick stated "My investigation shows that the Farm Bureau is not new and never was a farm organization. p. E1195
28. CENSUS. Rep. Betts inserted an article, "Voluntary Census Favored by Independent Businessmen." p. E1119
29. WATER POLLUTION. Rep. Chamberlain inserted several articles supporting legislation to safeguard our water resources. pp. E1122-7
30. OPINION POLL. Rep. Fascell inserted the results of an opinion poll including items of interest to this Department. p. E1142
31. EDUCATION. Rep. Machen urged strengthening of vocational education programs and advocated curtailment of nonessential government expenditures. pp. E1194

DESIGNATING THE SAN GABRIEL WILDERNESS, CALIF.

FEBRUARY 26, 1968.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KUCHEL, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2531]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2531) to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, in the State of California, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

DESCRIPTION

This is a rugged and relatively undisturbed mountain country located 35 miles northeast of Metropolitan Los Angeles, and lies within 50 miles of approximately 6 million people.

Elevations range from 2,150 feet along the West Fork of the San Gabriel River to 8,000 feet on Waterman Mountain. Although brush covers 76 percent of the area, there are scattered stands of pine, fir, and cedar.

This area is representative of the San Gabriel Mountains before the time of the white man. The proposed wilderness will be a treasure house for naturalists of the future. From its sharp, high peaks it is possible to see a large portion of the Los Angeles Basin, and at the same time catch an occasional glimpse of bighorn mountain sheep. The area supports a sizable population of California mule deer, a few black bear, many birds, and small mammals. The live streams contain a fishery of native rainbow trout, and are covered by a canopy of hardwood trees. The area is open to hunting and fishing under State game laws except during periods of high fire danger when closures are enforced. The proposed wilderness has always existed in a primitive state, and wilderness classification will have little impact on the wildlife resource.

OTHER RESOURCES

There are no private holdings within the proposed San Gabriel Wilderness, which is entirely on national forest land. There is no grazing by domestic livestock within the area. No significant concentration of valuable minerals or mineral commodities have been found. The area forms part of an important watershed which yields approximately 25,000 acre-feet a year. This yield would remain essentially unchanged under wilderness classification. No reservoirs now exist within the area, and none are planned. The scattered and low-grade timber is not economic to harvest.

BACKGROUND

On September 3, 1964, the President signed Public Law 88-577, which became known as the Wilderness Act. This established a national wilderness preservation system, "where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." The act provides that, in addition to the approximately 9 million acres in the initial system, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior within 10 years from the date of the enactment of the act, shall make recommendations to the President for other areas to be included in the system. The President, in turn, shall advise the Congress of his recommendations for the inclusion of these new areas.

On June 6, 1966, the Forest Service announced a proposal to recommend to the President that the San Gabriel Wilderness be included in the national wilderness preservation system. A public hearing was conducted in Altadena, Calif., on July 27, 1966, by the Forest Service. All the participants concurred with the proposal. Federal, State, county, and local representatives universally concurred in the Forest Service wilderness findings and recommendation. On February 19 and 20, 1967, the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee conducted hearings, at which all witnesses testified in favor of S. 2531.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reports S. 2531, without amendment, and recommends its adoption.

REPORTS

The communication from the President asking legislation to establish the San Gabriel Wilderness, and the recommendation to the President from the Secretary of Agriculture are set forth below:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 6, 1967.

HON. HUBERT HUMPHREY,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Just 60 miles from the Los Angeles metropolitan area lies a wilderness of rocky cliffs and deep canyons inhabited only by rare California condors, deer, and other wildlife.

Just last February I asked the Congress to declare this area—the San Rafael Wilderness—a part of the national wilderness preservation system, both for the enjoyment of our own and future generations and as a symbol of man's respect for nature's work.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 gives us the authority to preserve this region and others like it. When I signed that act in September 1964 I noted that it was a major conservation measure which would preserve millions of "acres of this vast continent in their original and unchanging beauty and wonder."

I now propose that three additional areas—in California, Oregon, and Wyoming—also be proclaimed wilderness areas. This action will not cost the American taxpayer a penny. But it will enrich the lives of every citizen.

The Federal Government already has jurisdiction over these lands. They have been the subjects of open hearings and intensive studies and have been recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture for inclusion in the wilderness system.

These three areas are admirably suited to become additions to that system.

The proposed San Gabriel Wilderness in California is a part of the Angeles National Forest and comprises some 36,000 acres of primitive mountain terrain some 35 miles northeast of the city of Los Angeles. It is uninhabited and provides much needed opportunities for hiking, fishing, hunting, camping, and other public use.

The Mount Jefferson Wilderness would comprise 96,000 acres now included within the Williamette, Deschutes, and Mount Hood National Forests, some 60 miles from Salem, Oreg. This wilderness contains the second tallest peak in Oregon, nearly 150 lakes, 160 miles of trails, and good fishing and hunting.

The proposed Washakie Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest, Wyo., includes nearly 680,000 acres. This area provides excellent hunting, a rugged region for hiking, and an opportunity to discover petrified remains of ancient forests.

I urge the Congress to preserve these priceless national assets by approving their inclusion in the wilderness system.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., August 11, 1967.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am pleased to give you a report recommending designation of the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, in California, for addition to the national wilderness preservation system. The proposed wilderness includes most of the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area and some contiguous lands. Its designation will insure that 36,137 acres of wilderness resource in the San Gabriel Mountains will remain relatively undisturbed for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

A notice of our intent to recommend establishment of the San Gabriel Wilderness was issued on June 6, 1966; and a public hearing was held in Altadena, Calif., on July 27, 1966. The hearing record was held open until August 27 for receipt of additional written submissions. This public response is summarized on page 10 of the attached report.

Pursuant to the Wilderness Act, California's Gov. Edmund G. Brown, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, and all interested Federal departments and agencies were notified of the proposal. Those comments they submitted are included as appendix B starting on page 14 of the report.¹

In accordance with direction given to them by Congress in the conference committee report on the Wilderness Act, the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines have examined the proposed wilderness to determine its mineral values. They found them to be minimal. A copy of their report is attached.¹

The proposed San Gabriel Wilderness is about 100 airlines miles southeast of the proposed San Rafael Wilderness which you recommended on February 1 for designation by Congress. There are two other primitive areas and four units of the wilderness system in southern California. However, because the proposed wilderness is within 50 miles of approximately 6 million people, it is badly needed.

Views presented as a result of the public announcement and hearing unanimously supported the proposal. The area is well suited for wilderness. I recommended submission of legislation to designate it as part of the national wilderness preservation system.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

¹ Copies of both of these reports are available in the Senate Interior Committee files.

Calendar No. 988

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2531

[Report No. 1008]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 12, 1967

Mr. KUCHEL introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

FEBRUARY 26, 1968

Reported by Mr. KUCHEL, without amendment

A BILL

To designate the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, in the State of California.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in accordance with subsection 3 (b) of the Wilderness
4 Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified
5 as the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area, with the
6 proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom, as gen-
7 erally depicted on a map entitled "San Gabriel Wilderness—
8 Proposed", dated March 17, 1967, which is on file and
9 available for public inspection in the office of the Chief,
10 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby desig-
11 nated as the San Gabriel Wilderness within and as a part

1 of the Angeles National Forest, comprising an area of ap-
2 proximately thirty-six thousand acres.

3 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes
4 effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a
5 legal description of the San Gabriel Wilderness with the
6 Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States
7 Senate and the House of Representatives and such descrip-
8 tion shall have the same force and effect as if included in
9 this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and
10 typographical errors in such legal description and map may
11 be made.

12 SEC. 3. The San Gabriel Wilderness shall be admin-
13 istered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with
14 the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas desig-
15 nated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any
16 reference in such provisions to the effective date of the
17 Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the
18 effective date of this Act.

19 SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Devil Canyon-
20 Bear Canyon Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

A BILL

To designate the San Gabriel Wilderness,
Angeles National Forest, in the State of
California.

By Mr. KUCHEL

OCTOBER 12, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs

FEBRUARY 26, 1968

Reported without amendment

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued March 7, 1968
For actions of March 6, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 36

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed San Gabriel Wilderness bill.

HOUSE

1. INDIAN AFFAIRS. Both Houses received from the President a message on the American Indian in which he stated he was issuing an Executive Order to establish a National Council on Indian Opportunity comprised of a "cross section of Indian leaders, and high government officials who have programs in this field," including the Secretary of Agriculture "whose programs affect thousands of Indians" (H. Doc. 272) (pp. H1708-12, S2311-14). Several Members commended the message (pp. H1712-13, S2321-3).

2. VETERANS AFFAIRS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 1052, to assist veterans of the U. S. Armed Forces who have served in Vietnam or elsewhere in obtaining suitable employment (H. Rept. 1160). p. H1771
3. CIVIL DEFENSE. The Armed Services Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 15004, to continue certain authorities under the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950. p. D166
4. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Gude urged the House conferees on the urgent supplemental appropriation bill to accept the Senate version providing for funding for impacted school districts. p. H1708
5. POVERTY. Rep. Green, Oreg., stated that OEO has recently issued guidelines which she feels "violate the intent of Congress...to encourage...States, cities, and counties to accept responsibility for community action programs" and inserted two letters supporting her feeling. pp. H1765-8
6. FARM BARGAINING. Rep. Olsen stated he believed Congress has an opportunity this year "to eliminate many of the problems now facing rural America" and urged enactment of the farm bargaining bill and other "equally important farm bills." p. H1768
7. FARM LEADER. Rep. Olsen expressed regret over the death of Leonard Kenfield, president of the Montana Farmers Union. pp. H1768-9
8. TECHNOLOGY. Both Houses received from Commerce a draft bill to extend for an additional 2 years the authorization of appropriations under the State Technical Services Act of 1965; to House Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Senate Commerce Committees. pp. H1770, S2253

SENATE

9. WILDERNESS. Passed without amendment S. 2531, to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, Calif. pp. ~~D164~~, S2256-7
10. CARGO CONTAINERS. Concurred with House amendments to S. 2419, to amend the Merchant Marine Act with regard to cargo container vessels. (For provisions see Digest 30.) This bill will now be sent to the President. p. S2257
11. COSPONSORS. Sen. Ribicoff was added as a cosponsor of S. 3013, to make supplemental appropriations for 1968 to carry out the programs under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; Sens. Montoya and Byrd, W. Va., were added as cosponsors of S. 1567, the proposed Young Farmers Investment Act of 1968. p. S2254
12. AIR POLLUTION. Sen. Pearson called attention to an example of "private initiative and responsible action at the local level" in dealing with hazards of air pollution. pp. S2258-9
13. TRUTH IN LENDING. Sen. Mondale inserted an article which "analyzes the background of the truth-in-lending bill." pp. S2275-7

gery, chief, division of cardiovascular surgery, Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, Calif.; and Dr. William H. Stewart, Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service, Bethesda, Md.

March 27: John J. Conger, Ph. D., vice president for medical affairs and dean, School of Medicine, University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver, Colo.; Dr. Eli Ginzberg, Hepburn professor of economics, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.; Dr. Ivan Bennett, deputy director, Office of Science and Technology, Executive Office of the President, Washington, D.C.; and Dr. James L. Dennis, vice president and dean, University of Oklahoma, Medical Center, Oklahoma City, Okla.

March 28: Dr. William D. Carey, Assistant Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Seymour S. Kety, director, Psychiatric Research Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Jesse E. Edwards, president, American Heart Association, New York, N.Y.; and Judge David L. Bazelon, U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit Court, Washington, D.C.

NOTICE CONCERNING NOMINATION BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the following nomination has been referred to and is now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary:

Leonard v. B. Sutton, of Colorado, to be a member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States for the remainder of the term of 3 years from October 22, 1966, vice Edward D. Re.

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in this nomination to file with the committee, in writing, on or before Wednesday, March 13, 1968, any representations or objections they may wish to present concerning the above nomination, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearing which may be scheduled.

THAT TREMENDOUS AMERICAN AGGRESSION AND BUILDUP IN VIETNAM BY DIRECTION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, completed only last September at a cost of nearly \$3 million, covers 3 acres of grounds in the center of Saigon close to the palace where President Thieu and Vice President Ky conduct their business. Our Embassy of gleaming white marble has the appearance of a huge white-walled fortress of reinforced concrete of 8 feet in height and 6 inches in depth. Also, at the street entrance to the Embassy, there is a guardhouse. Two U.S. military policemen are on guard at all times. During the night last January 30, at a time when more than half of the soldiers and officials of the South Vietnam military regime were away from their posts of duty celebrating the Tet holiday, our generals and Ambassador Bunker evidently believed our CIA and military in-

telligence reports that the VC had massed huge forces surrounding our outpost at Khesanh some 300 miles distant and would attack there just before the Tet holiday. Suddenly, instead of attacking where expected, the VC attacked in Saigon and elsewhere. A mortar shell broke the reinforced concrete wall. Vietcong soldiers invaded our Embassy compound. American marines and civilian officials were killed trying to prevent the invasion of our Embassy. VC leaders, having outgeneraled and outwitted General Westmoreland and the heads of our military intelligence and Central Intelligence Agency officials, struck everywhere in South Vietnam and, in particular, in Provincial cities and in Saigon, from whence reinforcements for the region around Khesanh had been received. The place of attack confidently prepared for by our generals and alertly defended was not attacked. Other areas were. For more than 6 hours the Vietcong held possession of our Embassy. Ambassador Bunker fled from the Embassy to a place of safety. Our generals then claimed a victory because we finally reentered and recaptured our own Embassy compound.

Early in February, when I learned, much to my surprise, that our newly constructed Embassy had cost more than other U.S. embassies and, in particular, more than our Embassies in New Delhi, Madrid, Tokyo, and Paris, I directed a member of my staff to ask State Department officials to furnish me with the total number of U.S. personnel attached to and employed in our Embassy in Saigon and the total number of Vietnamese nationals employed there by our various alphabetical agencies, and the totals of U.S. personnel employed in our Embassies in London, Madrid, New Delhi, and Tokyo. Having received no information, this inquiry was then renewed. On this next occasion, other State Department officials reported that the figures were not available. This was disappointing to me. Then, I asked that a telephone call be made to the State Department and in a forthright manner a demand was made that this information be furnished me and without further delay. That produced results. The figures were sent to my Senate office.

Here are the facts: In the U.S. Embassy in South Vietnam, a little country half the size of some of our States, with a total population of only 14 million, our Embassy personnel including various alphabetical agencies such as AID, CIA, USOM, and the Department of Defense amounts to a total of 2,463.

In addition, a total of 68,104 Vietnamese nationals are employed by this Embassy. In all, 70,567 are employed by the Embassy or attached to it. In our Embassy at the Court of St. James in London, the total U.S. personnel and officials and employees not only of the State Department but also of all our civilian agencies is 569. The total of British nationals employed is 725. This makes an overall total of 1,294 in London as against 70,567 in Saigon.

At the U.S. Embassy in Madrid, the total U.S. personnel number 293; total Spanish nationals, 195. In our Saigon Embassy there are 142 officials and em-

ployees contrasted to every one in our Madrid Embassy.

In New Delhi, India, a nation of a huge land area and population of 430 million, the total U.S. personnel of all our departments and agencies is only 381 and the number of foreign nationals employed is 1,337. In South Vietnam we have the total of 70,567. Forty-one officials and employees there for every one in India.

In Tokyo, Japan, which one would expect would have the largest number of U.S. personnel in any Asiatic nation, the total U.S. personnel in all departments and agencies of our Government is 374 and the total of foreign nationals is only 621. The combined total at our Embassy in Japan is 995 as contrasted with 70,567 in South Vietnam. Or, about 70 officials and employees on the staff of our Embassy in South Vietnam to one on the staff of our embassy in Japan. Let Secretary of State Rusk explain this to the American people.

No comment has been forthcoming to date from President Johnson regarding the shameful, dictatorial, and vengeful conduct of President Thieu and Vice President Ky who head the South Vietnamese military junta. Since early in February, they have arrested and placed in jails in Saigon, for protective custody they claim, without any trial many hundreds of Vietnamese political and religious leaders. They seized and have now in custody the Venerable Thich Tri Quang, revered Buddhist leader and also seven or more Roman Catholic bishops and priests who presumably have been critical of their dictatorial rule.

Also, 20 Saigon professors at Saigon University, whose offense was that they signed and tried to have published in Saigon newspapers an appeal to their government leaders to seek a ceasefire and disengagement of the prolonged war which has raged for so many years in Vietnam. Then they placed under arrest and protective custody Au Truong Thanh, who was a peace candidate for President at the election last September, and also they arrested Truong Dinh Dzu, candidate for President with a white dove of peace for his symbol. He was the candidate for President who placed second. Hereceived a sizable vote despite the fact that in this election, which our administration sponsored, Buddhists, neutralists, and those opposed to the Ky regime were denied the right to vote. One candidate, Duong Van Minh—Big Minh—former prime minister of South Vietnam whose administration was overthrown in June 1965, by the 10 generals and Marshal Ky, was barred from being a candidate by trickery. This is the sort of government the United States is supporting in Vietnam. Of course, it is crystal clear that the rank and file South Vietnamese people do not support this Saigon regime, lack confidence in its integrity, and the so-called pacification program has ceased to exist since the Viet Cong offensive of last month.

Mr. President, it is terrifying to report, but the fact is that General Thieu and Marshal Ky, who have assumed dictatorship of the Saigon police regime, have called for a land invasion of North Vietnam through Tien Tuyen, their Saigon

newspaper, known as the voice of the South Vietnamese Army. An editorial this week in Tien Tuyen urged a stepup in the bombing of the north, but, of course, made no suggestion that Air Marshal Ky don his flamboyant, colorful flying suit and participate in the bombing. The newspaper proposed that Americans bomb the dikes of the Red River Delta. Doing this would utterly destroy a large segment of North Vietnam and flood the hamlets along the Red River in which perhaps hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese peasants live. Then the editorial proposed the landing of troops in an invasion of North Vietnam and right up to the Chinese border. This demand for enlarging the war and expansion of the fighting comes from the generals, nine of whom were born in North Vietnam, who overthrew the civilian government in Saigon in June 1965 in a midnight coup. Nine of these generals fought with the French against their Vietnamese countrymen who fought and won the war of liberation against the French colonial oppressors.

Many congressional leaders, instead of proposing gradual disengagement now that we are unfortunately on the defensive throughout all South Vietnam, propose greater expansion and extension of the war. A prominent Member of the House of Representatives earlier this week, referring to General MacArthur's success at the Inchon landing during the Korean war, called for "a similar effort along the narrow waist of North Vietnam." He also suggested a land invasion of North Vietnam through Laos, whose neutrality our Government guaranteed in 1962. This Member of the other body knows, or should know, that the friendly forces of South Vietnam lack the ability, training, and fighting spirit to launch any land invasion of North Vietnam. This Representative proposes an invasion of the north despite the fact that this would inevitably result in the slaughter of thousands of American fighting men.

Mr. President, this sort of expansion and escalation of our fighting in Southeast Asia would probably require one-half million American soldiers in addition to more than one-half million marines, soldiers, and airmen we now have fighting in the ugly civil war in Vietnam which President Johnson has turned into an American ground and air war. Such action, if President Johnson is to give in to some of our generals and to the proposals of the nonfighting leaders of the Saigon military junta could possibly, as this prominent Member of the other body says, "spark a winning offensive for allied forces." Inevitably, it would also spark the intervention by hundreds of thousands of Chinese troops and bring on a third world war with all its nuclear terror.

Mr. President, more and more American citizens are calling upon President Johnson to unconditionally stop bombing North Vietnam and to seek a disengagement of our fighting in North and South Vietnam instead of escalating and expanding the American war. The answer we hear from Secretary of State Rusk and President Johnson is that we are fighting in Vietnam by reasons of

the commitments made by three Presidents.

President Eisenhower in 1954 in a letter to the President of South Vietnam stated:

I am instructing the American Ambassador to examine with you how an intelligent program of American aid can serve to assist Vietnam in its present hour of trial. The purpose of this offer is to assist the Government of Vietnam in developing and maintaining a strong viable state capable of resisting attempted subversion, or aggression, through military means. The United States Government hopes that such aid, combined with your own continuing efforts, will contribute effectively toward an independent Vietnam endowed with a strong government.

Very definitely there is not a strong government nor a viable government in South Vietnam. On the day that President Eisenhower left the White House, our total military advisory group in Vietnam numbered 685. So much for that very iffy commitment.

What commitment did the late President John F. Kennedy make? In September 1963, shortly before his assassination, he said:

I don't think that unless a greater effort is made by the government to win popular support that the war can be won out there. In the final analysis, it is their war. They are the ones who have to win it or lose it. We can help them, we can give them equipment, we can send our men out there as advisers, but they have to win it—the people of Vietnam—against the Communists. We are prepared to continue to assist them, but I don't think that the war can be won unless the people support the effort, and, in my opinion, in the last two months the government has gotten out of touch with the people.

In another occasion, our late, great President John F. Kennedy said:

Transforming Vietnam into a Western redoubt is ridiculous.

Mr. President, it is crystal clear that more than 500,000 fine young Americans fighting, suffering and dying in a war in Vietnam are not there because of any commitments made by either Presidents Eisenhower or Kennedy.

What commitment did Lyndon B. Johnson make that he and Secretary Dean Rusk should cite to justify our sending more than a half million of our best fighting men to fight an American war in South Vietnam, which has already resulted in the deaths of more than 20,000 and the wounding of more than 100,000 of our finest men? Did President Johnson make a commitment regarding the defense of South Vietnam? Well, in truth and in fact Lyndon B. Johnson did make a commitment regarding Vietnam. I was there and proudly applauded as did thousands of other Americans. It was in Akron, Ohio, October 21, 1964. I was seated within 20 feet of him when President Johnson said:

We are not about to send American boys nine or ten thousand miles away from home to do what Asian boys ought to be doing for themselves.

SAN GABRIEL WILDERNESS

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, having cleared the matter with all parties, Republican and Democrat, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed

to the consideration of Calendar No. 988, S. 2531.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2531) to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, in the State of California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, 35 miles northeast of Metropolitan Los Angeles, there is an area now in the national forest available for use for recreational purposes by 6 million people.

The bill, which I have introduced and which is now pending, places this area in a wilderness category and thus assures for all time its use for the benefit of the people.

The bill is endorsed by the administration, and it was reported to the Senate unanimously.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DESCRIPTION

This is a rugged and relatively undisturbed mountain country located 35 miles northeast of Metropolitan Los Angeles, and lies within 50 miles of approximately 6 million people.

Elevations range from 2,150 feet along the West Fork of the San Gabriel River to 8,000 feet on Waterman Mountain. Although brush covers 76 percent of the area, there are scattered stands of pine, fir, and cedar.

This area is representative of the San Gabriel Mountains before the time of the white man. The proposed wilderness will be a treasure house for naturalists of the future. From its sharp, high peaks it is possible to see a large portion of the Los Angeles Basin, and at the same time catch an occasional glimpse of bighorn mountain sheep. The area supports a sizable population of California mule deer, a few black bear, many birds, and small mammals. The live streams contain a fishery of native rainbow trout, and are covered by a canopy of hardwood trees. The area is open to hunting and fishing under State game laws except during periods of high fire danger when closures are enforced. The proposed wilderness has always existed in a primitive state, and wilderness classification will have little impact on the wildlife resource.

OTHER RESOURCES

There are no private holdings within the proposed San Gabriel Wilderness, which is entirely on national forest land. There is no grazing by domestic livestock within the area. No significant concentration of valuable minerals or mineral commodities have been found. The area forms part of an important watershed which yields approximately 25,000 acre-feet a year. This yield would remain essentially unchanged under wilderness classification. No reservoirs now exist within the area, and none are planned. The scattered and low-grade timber is not economic to harvest.

BACKGROUND

On September 3, 1964, the President signed Public Law 88-577, which became known as the Wilderness Act. This established a national wilderness preservation system, "where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a

visitor who does not remain." The act provides that, in addition to the approximately 9 million acres in the initial system, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior within 10 years from the date of the enactment of the act, shall make recommendations to the President for other areas to be included in the system. The President, in turn, shall advise the Congress of his recommendations for the inclusion of these new areas.

On June 6, 1966, the Forest Service announced a proposal to recommend to the President that the San Gabriel Wilderness be included in the national wilderness preservation system. A public hearing was conducted in Altadena, Calif., on July 27, 1966, by the Forest Service. All the participants concurred with the proposal. Federal, State, county, and local representatives universally concurred in the Forest Service wilderness findings and recommendation. On February 19 and 20, 1967, the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee conducted hearings, at which all witnesses testified in favor of S. 2531.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reports S. 2531, without amendment, and recommends its adoption.

REPORTS

The communication from the President asking legislation to establish the San Gabriel Wilderness, and the recommendation to the President from the Secretary of Agriculture are set forth below:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, October 6, 1967.

HON. HUBERT HUMPHREY,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Just 60 miles from the Los Angeles metropolitan area lies a wilderness of rocky cliffs and deep canyons inhabited only by rare California condors, deer, and other wildlife.

Just last February I asked the Congress to declare this area—the San Rafael Wilderness—a part of the national wilderness preservation system, both for the enjoyment of our own and future generations and as a symbol of man's respect for nature's work.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 gives us the authority to preserve this region and others like it. When I signed that act in September 1964 I noted that it was a major conservation measure which would preserve millions of "acres of this vast continent in their original and unchanging beauty and wonder."

I now propose that three additional areas—in California, Oregon, and Wyoming—also be proclaimed wilderness areas. This action will not cost the American taxpayer a penny. But it will enrich the lives of every citizen.

The Federal Government already has jurisdiction over these lands. They have been the subjects of open hearings and intensive studies and have been recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture for inclusion in the wilderness system.

These three areas are admirably suited to become additions to that system.

The proposed San Gabriel Wilderness in California is a part of the Angeles National Forest and comprises some 36,000 acres of primitive mountain terrain some 35 miles northeast of the city of Los Angeles. It is uninhabited and provides much needed opportunities for hiking, fishing, hunting, camping, and other public use.

The Mount Jefferson Wilderness would comprise 96,000 acres now included within the Willamette, Deschutes, and Mount Hood National Forests, some 60 miles from Salem, Ore. This wilderness contains the second tallest peak in Oregon, nearly 150 lakes, 160 miles of trails, and good fishing and hunting.

The proposed Washakie Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest, Wyo., includes nearly 680,000 acres. This area provides excellent hunting, a rugged region for hiking, and an

opportunity to discover petrified remains of ancient forests.

I urge the Congress to preserve these priceless national assets by approving their inclusion in the wilderness system.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2531

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Gabriel Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 17, 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the San Gabriel Wilderness within and as a part of the Angeles National Forest, comprising an area of approximately thirty-six thousand acres.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the San Gabriel Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives and such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.*

SEC. 3. The San Gabriel Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1936

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill S. 2419.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2419) to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, with respect to the development of cargo container vessels, and for other purposes which were, on page 2, strike out lines 12 through 19, inclusive.

On page 2, line 20, strike out "SEC. 3." and insert "SEC. 2."

On page 3, line 4, strike out "SEC. 4." and insert "SEC. 3."

On page 3, line 5, after "follows:" strike out "No" and insert "Except in a case where the Secretary of Defense de-

termines that military requirements necessitate specification of container sizes, no."

On page 3, line 10, strike out "SEC. 5." and insert "SEC. 4."

On page 3, lines 16 and 17, strike out "whether or not such contract was made by formal advertising."

On page 3, line 18, strike out "SEC. 6." and insert "SEC. 5."

On page 3, line 20, strike out "No" and insert "Except in a case where the Secretary of Defense determines that military requirements necessitate specification of container sizes, no."

On page 4, lines 1 and 2, strike out "whether or not such contract was made by formal advertising."

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, S. 2419 as amended by the House still retains the full intent and purpose of the measure as enacted by the Senate. The amendments made in the House delete the Senate reference to activities of private standards making bodies and also provide authority for specification of container sizes when national defense considerations so require.

This matter has been cleared with the minority.

I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alaska.

The motion was agreed to.

PUBLICATION OF RIOT COMMISSION REPORT

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I hold in my hand a book, in paperback, entitled "The U.S. Riot Commission Report." This book is on the shelves of the commercial stores throughout the country. The amazing thing is that unfinished reports have been submitted to the Members of Congress, while completed reports are on the shelves of the commercial interests.

My query is, How did it happen that this group of commissioners allowed this report to get to the commercial interests of the Nation, so that it is now being sold in the commercial stores, without the final draft having been submitted to Congress?

It is a rather perplexing and challenging situation. Who is responsible for this commercial aspect of a study that was supposed to be of such importance to the country? Who allowed it to leak out? Who made arrangements to turn it over to the booksellers?

It is a query that will have to be made. It has a direct relationship to all of the statements being made in the United States about leaks being perpetrated day after day to the enemy and now to the commercial interests who publish books.

WE SHOULD CLOSE TAX LOOPHOLES FIRST

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, in 1965, there were 624 taxpayers with incomes of \$1 million a year or more who through tax loopholes reduced their effective income tax rate from 70 percent to 44 percent. Even more outrageous,

there were 35 Americans with incomes exceeding \$500,000 who paid no income tax at all, including five with incomes of \$5 million or more.

The most inexcusable tax giveaway is the 27½ percent oil and gas depletion allowance which costs taxpayers \$4 billion annually. In 1965, 20 major oil companies paid corporate taxes at a rate of 6.3 percent while other American businessmen paid the corporate tax rate of 48 percent. Several oil companies, despite huge profits, paid no taxes. Some made a profit, paid no taxes and actually received tax refunds. The largest oil company in America—Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey—had an income of \$1.7 billion in 1965, but paid only \$82 million in Federal income taxes, a rate of less than 5 percent. Incidentally, this firm paid \$562 million that year in taxes to foreign governments.

It is indefensible to permit oil and gas companies to pay only token or no income taxes while even the poverty-stricken man or woman earning less than \$3,000 a year is required to pay taxes on a substantial scale.

Our income tax laws are replete with loopholes favoring a few at the expense of the many. For example, one of them allowed a multi-millionaire to enjoy a \$20 million cash income without paying any taxes at all. He managed this by donating to his privately-controlled foundation \$21.6 million worth of stock which originally cost him \$400,000. He was permitted to write off this \$21.6 million "donation" against his legitimate taxes. Tax loopholes such as this only serve to help those who already have a great deal of wealth to evade their responsibility to help pay for our national expenses.

Very definitely, no additional taxes should be placed on already heavily burdened taxpayers until tax loopholes have been closed and until an excess profits tax has been placed on war profiteers for the duration of the Vietnam war. Excess profits taxes during World War II and the Korean war brought billions of dollars to our "good uncle," more than \$10 billion in 1944 alone.

It is unconscionable that a few individuals and corporations be permitted to evade taxation while millions of American wage earners honestly carry their share of the tax burden. Before adding a surtax, Congress should first rewrite our income tax laws.

THE RETIREMENTS OF SECRETARY JOHN W. GARDNER AND SECRETARY ROBERT S. McNAMARA

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, during the first 2 months of this year, two exceptional Americans left the Cabinet: Secretary John W. Gardner, of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Secretary Robert S. McNamara, of the Department of Defense. Both demonstrated extraordinary leadership, and a dedication to public service that earned the gratitude of our Nation.

Secretary Gardner brought capabilities of the highest order to the administration of the wide-ranging programs which have been his responsibility. His

departure is a distinct loss to those programs and to the people they serve. I shall personally miss the strong and perceptive leadership, the cooperation, and the understanding of congressional realities, which were characteristic of his relationship with Capitol Hill.

During an unprecedented 7-year tenure, Secretary McNamara earned my admiration for his courage in the face of difficult decisions; my respect for his prudence in the management of an extremely complex and diverse department. He brought rational and advanced economic systems and policies to bear on the Department's spending decisions, thus saving American taxpayers billions of dollars. He also demonstrated a high degree of sensitivity to human injustice through the initiation of programs of education and training for disadvantaged American youth. In his new position as President of the World Bank, Mr. McNamara will continue to have heavy responsibilities as well as great opportunities for continued contributions to world stability and peace.

I wish these two distinguished Americans well in the years ahead, confident that their future contributions to our country will reach ever higher levels.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, an editorial published recently in Saturday Review points out that if we are to accept fully our responsibilities as a world leader, we must accept the task of learning about the world. At this time when we can see the severe costs of a limited knowledge and understanding of our neighbors, particularly in the developing areas, we must rededicate ourselves to the ideal of international education.

International education contemplates a broad scope of education, health, and labor endeavors. The new subcommittee which will relate to this area, and of which I will be the chairman, will seek ways to expand its activity. This will be the Special Subcommittee on International Health, Education, and Labor Programs of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

We will not let the cultural dimensions of our foreign policy be a forgotten casualty of our preoccupation with military affairs. And we must not let short-sighted attempts to solve immediate problems leave us with long-term deficits. If, for example, a travel tax would limit our knowledge of the world by retarding the flow of students, teachers, and scholars abroad, the result of such a tax would be a long-term loss.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial entitled "The Price Is Too High," published in the Saturday Review of February 17, 1968, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE PRICE IS TOO HIGH

The President's recent proposal to limit travel abroad in order to help reduce the nation's balance of payments deficit raises serious questions about the priorities assigned

to America's varied international commitments. And his brief assertion in the State of the Union Message that "We must try to reduce the travel deficit . . . without unduly penalizing the travel of students and teachers" is far from reassuring.

We are reminded that in 1966 the Congress passed—and the President signed into law—the International Education Act (IEA), which provided modest support for strengthening university resources in the United States for international studies and research. The objective was to assist American universities in developing the knowledge and the trained talent we so desperately need if we are to discharge our international responsibilities with wisdom as well as vigor. Yet Congress has declined to appropriate the funds authorized under the act, and last October a Senate-House conference committee on appropriations withdrew authorization for carrying out the purposes of the act. Meanwhile, a publication of Education and World Affairs points out that "a recent search for U.S. scholars pursuing research on Vietnam revealed only eight such individuals in the entire country at a time when Vietnam constitutes the overriding problem in foreign affairs for the United States."

We are also reminded that just last fall Charles Frankel, then Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, resigned to return to teaching, as professor of philosophy at Columbia University. The position he left has proved a frustrating one ever since it was established. But when Professor Frankel went to Washington in 1965 to preside over varied international programs, hopes were high that the knowledge and prestige he brought to the office would infuse it with new life. Professor Frankel has been reluctant to discuss his reasons for leaving Washington, but it seems clear that the enthusiasm international education evoked a year or two ago has become a casualty of Washington's growing pre-occupation with the war in Vietnam.

The question, then, is not whether the United States should fulfill its international commitments, but whether the Administration and the Congress are ready to accept the accompanying responsibilities. If educational travel and the exchange of students, teachers, and scholars have any purpose at all, it is to expand international knowledge, understanding, and cooperation. As Representative John Brademas wrote in SR in August 1966 ["As Nations Become Neighbors: A New Federal Role"]: "We may, indeed, soon know more about the surface of the moon than we do about the cultures and problems of the millions of peoples of this planet who are not Americans. For we have not yet, as a nation, devoted ourselves to international studies and so we have not yet caught up with our responsibilities as a world leader."

If limiting the growth of knowledge and understanding of other nations and peoples is the price we must pay to reduce the balance of payments deficit, the price is too high.—J. C.

KANSAS CITY, KANS., TACKLES THE AIR POLLUTION PROBLEM

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, because of massive industrialization and concentrated urbanization, the Nation has achieved an unprecedented level of affluence and economic power and life in America has been changed for the better. But inevitably, the enormous benefits of modern economic development have also been accompanied by potential hazards.

One such modern hazard is that of air pollution. The challenge we face here is staggering for although there is little hope that air pollution can be eliminated entirely it has become increasingly ap-

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2531

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 7, 1968

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

AN ACT

To designate the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, in the State of California.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in accordance with subsection 3 (b) of the Wilderness
4 Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified
5 as the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area, with the
6 proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom, as gen-
7 erally depicted on a map entitled "San Gabriel Wilderness—
8 Proposed", dated March 17, 1967, which is on file and
9 available for public inspection in the office of the Chief,

1 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby desig-
2 nated as the San Gabriel Wilderness within and as a part
3 of the Angeles National Forest, comprising an area of ap-
4 proximately thirty-six thousand acres.

5 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes
6 effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a
7 legal description of the San Gabriel Wilderness with the
8 Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States
9 Senate and the House of Representatives and such descrip-
10 tion shall have the same force and effect as if included in
11 this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and
12 typographical errors in such legal description and map may
13 be made.

14 SEC. 3. The San Gabriel Wilderness shall be admin-
15 istered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with
16 the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas desig-
17 nated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any
18 reference in such provisions to the effective date of the
19 Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the
20 effective date of this Act.

- 1 SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Devil Canyon-
- 2 Bear Canyon Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

Passed the Senate March 6, 1968.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To designate the San Gabriel Wilderness,
Angeles National Forest, in the State of
California.

MARCH 7, 1968

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
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Issued April 9, 1968
For actions of April 5 and 8, 1968
90th-2nd; Nos. 58 and 59

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HIGHLIGHTS: House subcommittee voted to report San Gabriel Wilderness bill. Sens. Young, N. Dak., Talmadge, and Hansen deplored farmers' cost-price squeeze.

SENATE - April 5

1. ATOMIC ENERGY. Began consideration of S. 3262, to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission, including items for research and the cooperative power reactor demonstration program. p. S3902
2. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Sen. Magnuson urged consideration of S. 3218, to enable the Export-Import Bank to approve extension of certain loans, guarantees, and insurance in connection with exports in order to improve the balance of payments and foster the long-term commercial interests of the U. S. pp. S3903-4

3. EMPLOYMENT. Sen. Harris announced that the Subcommittee on Government Research will hold hearings on "Deprivation and Personality: A New Challenge to Human Resources Development," on Mon., Apr. 8. p. S3904
4. CROP INSURANCE. Sen. Monroney commended the crop insurance program. p. S3905
5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Daily Digest states that on Mon. the Senate was to consider S. 3262, AEC authorizations, and probably also the conference report on H. R. 15399, supplemental appropriations. p. D301
6. DISASTER RELIEF. As reported (see Digest 55), S. 438 includes the following provisions: Provides that disaster loans up to \$30,000 by the Farmers Home Administration, up to \$30,000 for homeowners, and up to \$100,000 by the Small Business Administration may be made without regard to whether the assistance might be provided by private sources. Provides that, in States which adopt approved disaster relief plans, the Federal Government would share up to 50% and the State government up to 25% of the loss, and no grant could be made for any damage for which private insurance at reasonable rates is available and collectible. Provides that no payment may be made for any loss in a State which failed to adopt flood plain zoning controls, and provides that while flood insurance legislation is pending, no such financial assistance will be available in case of earthquakes, tornadoes, and forest fires which are also major disasters within the definition of the statute. Authorizes shelter for owners or tenants whose residences have been made uninhabitable by a major disaster and who are unable to provide suitable accommodations. Authorizes this Department to make grants equal to 2/3 of the cost of restoring lands to cultivation or replenishing livestock herds, with the maximum payment to any farmer limited to \$10,000. Authorizes OEP to make grants to States or subdivisions for lake-clearance purposes. Permits OEP to make grants and loans to any State to assist in fire suppression on public or private property if a major disaster is threatened. Provides an effective date of Jan. 1, 1965.
7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 8. p. S3905

HOUSE -- April 5

8. WILDERNESS. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for full committee action H. R. 13514, to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, Calif. p. D302
9. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Received from the Government Operations Committee a report, "Unshackling Local Government" (H. Rept. 1270). The report states: "The purpose of this report is to discuss some of the methods by which States might free local governments to handle many of their problems more effectively and expeditiously. It is intended to bring together for easy reference, and in the perspective of history, the recommendations and suggestions made for this purpose by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR). While the committee is in general agreement with the ACIR's objective of removing restrictions on local governments and believes the Commission's recommendations should receive careful consideration, this report should not be interpreted as endorsing particular conclusions and recommendations of the Commission."

April 10, 1968

15. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of W. Marvin Watson as Postmaster General. p. S4076
16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Agreed to consider the school lunch bill today and to vote on it Apr. 17 (p. S4070). Majority Leader Mansfield defended the Easter recess, requested that committees act promptly on bills, and said the food stamp bill and the housing bill are among those which are expected to be reported soon (pp. S3979-9).

HOUSE

17. CIVIL RIGHTS; HOUSING; PERSONNEL. Agreed to, 250-171, a resolution to agree to the Senate version of H.R. 2516, the civil rights bill (pp. H2758-826). This bill will now be sent to the President. The bill includes provisions as follows: Sets penalties for interfering with people while receiving Government benefits, applying for Government employment, etc. Prohibits discrimination in sale or rental of housing, including dwellings owned or operated by the Government, dwellings provided in whole or in part with the aid of Government loans or Government-insured loans or grants (except certain ones prior to 1962), etc. Provides that all departments and agencies "shall administer their programs and activities relating to housing and urban development in a manner affirmatively to further the purposes of this title and shall cooperate with the Secretary [of HUD] to further such purposes." Requires HUD to "make studies with respect to the nature and extent of discriminatory housing practices in representative communities, urban, suburban, and rural, throughout the United States"; make reports, recommendations, and information derived from such studies; and cooperate with Federal and other agencies in formulating or carrying on anti-discrimination housing practices.
18. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H.R. 15890, to provide for additional supergrades in certain executive agencies (H. Rept. 1291). p. H2841
19. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. A subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee approved for full committee action H.R. 15784, the military construction authorization bill, which includes funds for the payment on the debt to the Commodity Credit Corp. for foreign currencies used in prior years to construct military family housing overseas. p. D317
20. WILDERNESS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H.R. 13514, the San Gabriel Wilderness bill. ~~p. D317~~
21. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H.R. 9098, to revise the boundaries of the Badlands National Monument, S. Dak. p. D317
22. CONSERVATION. Rep. Saylor said the National Wildlife Federation presented its 1967 Distinguished Service to Conservation Award to Rep. Dingell for his legislative activities in conservation. p. H2743
23. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 3033, to increase the authorizations for continuing work on the Missouri Basin reclamation project. p. D317

24. RESEARCH. Rep. Daddario discussed and inserted an editorial based on a report issued by a subcommittee of the Science and Astronautics Committee dealing with the international biological program. pp. H2735-6
25. APPROPRIATIONS. In reporting H.R. 16489 (see Digest 57), the Appropriations Committee stated:

Budget concept. "This report reflects, where appropriate, the new budget concept and presents the effects of the recommended action upon new obligational authority, expenditures, and the utilization of receipts from activities which are essentially Governmental in character...Reports accompanying subsequent appropriation bills will elaborate on specific programs covered by such bills."

Import inspections. "The Committee requests the Treasury Department to give serious consideration to the development of long-range plans to cope with this increase in passenger and cargo traffic. The Committee feels that the introduction of these high capacity aircraft will precipitate an explosion in the workload of the Bureau of Customs and other agencies involved in processing passengers and cargo....Along this line the Committee urges the acceleration of the study to provide some single agency coordination for processing incoming passengers and cargo through Customs..., and Agriculture. The Committee feels that the Bureau of Customs could provide highly desirable overall coordination of these essential services."

26. ADJOURNMENT. Agreed to a concurrent resolution that the House adjourn from Thurs., Apr. 11, until Mon., Apr. 22 (p. H2826). The Senate later agreed to this measure with an amendment that the Senate adjourn from Thurs., Apr. 11, until Wed., Apr. 17 (p. S4048).

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

27. CONSUMERS. Sen. Brewster urged action by the conference committee on a strong truth-in-lending bill and inserted the transcript of a recent television program on the subject. pp. E2903-6
28. FARMING LOSSES; TAXATION. Sen. Metcalf inserted an editorial in support of his proposed legislation to provide that farming losses incurred by persons who are not bona fide farmers may not be used to offset non-farm income. p. E2909

BILLS INTRODUCED

29. HOLIDAY. H. R. 16580 by Rep. Everett, to provide that Flag Day shall be a legal public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H.J. Res. 1225 by Rep. Gurney, designating Tax Freedom Day as a national holiday; to the Judiciary Committee.
30. PERSONNEL. H.R. 16587 by Rep. Scheuer, to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to provide that the entire cost of health benefits under such Act shall be paid by the Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued April 30, 1968
For actions of April 29, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 71

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported San Gabriel Wilderness bill. Sen. Jackson introduced and discussed wilderness bill.

HOUSE

1. REORGANIZATION. Passed, 258-51, as reported H. R. 15688, to extend for 2 years the authority granted to the President in the Reorganization Act of 1949 to submit reorganization plans to the Congress. The bill "will also require that in submitting such plans the President specify which of the purposes for making reorganizations are being accomplished" and that the President "state the aggregate reduction in expenditures that it is probable will be brought about by the reorganization contained in the plan." pp. H3057-62

2. WILDERNESS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 13514, to designate as the San Gabriel Wilderness within and as a part of Angeles National Forest, Calif., comprising an area of approximately 36,000 acres (H. Rept. 1321). ~~p. H3070~~
3. EDUCATION. The Education Committee reported (Apr. 24) without amendment H. R. 16729, to extend for 2 years certain programs providing assistance to students at institutions of higher education, to modify such programs, and to provide for planning, evaluation, and adequate leadtime in such programs (H. Rept. 1319). p. H3070
4. ASIAN BANK. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 13217, to authorize appropriation of \$200 million for a U. S. contribution to multilateral special funds of the Asian Development Bank (H. Rept. 1320). p. H3070
5. INDIAN LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 15225, to place in trust status certain lands on the Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyo. (H. Rept. 1323). p. H3070
6. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 3033, to increase the authorization for appropriation for continuing work in the Missouri River Basin by Interior (H. Rept. 1326). p. H3070
7. FARM CREDIT. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 16674, amendments to the Federal Farm Loan Act and Farm Credit Act to improve the capitalization of Federal intermediate credit banks and production credit associations. p. D364
8. FARM PROGRAM. Received from this Dept. a proposed bill to provide continuing legislation for maintaining farm income, stabilizing prices and assuring adequate supplies of agricultural commodities; to Agriculture Committee. See Digest 70 for summary of this proposed legislation. p. H3069
9. RECREATION. Both Houses received from Interior a proposed bill to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Yellowstone National Park by providing for the national park centennial; to Judiciary Committees. pp. H3070, S4570
10. COFFEE AGREEMENT. Both Houses received from State a proposed bill to carry out the obligations of the United States under the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, signed at New York on March 21, 1968; to House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees. pp. H3070, S4570
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Mansfield announced that the agricultural appropriation bill will be brought up on Fri. pp. H3056-7

SAN GABRIEL WILDERNESS, ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST, CALIF.

APRIL 29, 1968.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. BARING, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 13514]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 13514) to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, in the State of California, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

H.R. 13514 would designate 36,137 acres of land located in the Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, Calif., as the San Gabriel Wilderness. The area, recommended by the President, is an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System as provided for in the act of September 3, 1964.

H.R. 13514 was introduced by Mr. Lipscomb. An identical bill S. 2531, has passed the Senate.

NEED

The proposed San Gabriel Wilderness is located in the Angeles National Forest in northeastern Los Angeles County and is about 35 miles northeast of the city of Los Angeles. It consists of a block of land extending about 6 miles north and south and about 8 miles east and west and is located in the San Gabriel Mountain Range. Elevations range from 2,150 feet along the West Fork of the San Gabriel River to a high of 8,000 feet on Waterman Mountain. The area is rugged and relatively undisturbed. Vegetation is chiefly brush with little or no commercial timber. There is no grazing by domestic livestock and there appears to be little or no mineral value within the area. There are no present or potential reservoir sites within the proposed wilderness.

As with all similar areas in this region, fire is a definite and continuing hazard due to the long, dry summers and the highly flammable brush cover. Access for fire control will be continued through the use of some 20 small helicopter landing spots and by the use of the good roads which almost totally surround the area.

The total area within the San Gabriel Wilderness Area is 36,137 acres. This is made up chiefly of land within the existing Devils Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area which contains 34,807 acres. Out of the primitive area, it has been recommended that five small areas, totaling 1,160 acres, be deleted; it has also been proposed that some 2,490 acres of contiguous national forest land be added to the proposed wilderness area. There are no private landholdings within the 36,137 acres recommended for addition to the wilderness system.

The area is unusual in that while it lies within 50 miles of 6 million people; it has remained relatively undisturbed by the outward manifestations of modern civilization. Nelson bighorn sheep, California mule deer, black bear, and numerous smaller mammals are found within the area. Native trout are still to be found in both Devil and Bear Canyons. These features, together with the trail system existing within the area, provide an unusual opportunity for wilderness use and recreation.

COST

No additional budgetary expenditures are involved in enactment of H.R. 13514.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION AND DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

The communication from the President, dated October 6, 1967, requesting legislation to establish the San Gabriel Wilderness and the recommendation to the President from the Secretary of Agriculture are set forth below:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 6, 1967.

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Just 60 miles from the Los Angeles metropolitan area lies a wilderness of rocky cliffs and deep canyons inhabited only by rare California condors, deer, and other wildlife.

Just last February I asked the Congress to declare this area—the San Rafael Wilderness—a part of the national wilderness preservation system, both for the enjoyment of our own and future generations and as a symbol of man's respect for nature's work.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 gives us the authority to preserve this region and others like it. When I signed that act in September 1964 I noted that it was a major conservation measure which would preserve millions of "acres of this vast continent in their original and unchanging beauty and wonder."

I now propose that three additional areas—in California, Oregon, and Wyoming—also be proclaimed wilderness areas. This action will not cost the American taxpayer a penny. But it will enrich the lives of every citizen.

The Federal Government already has jurisdiction over these lands. They have been the subject of open hearings and intensive studies and have been recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture for inclusion in the wilderness system.

These three areas are admirably suited to become additions to that system.

The proposed San Gabriel Wilderness in California is a part of the Angeles National Forest and comprises some 36,000 acres of primitive mountain terrain some 35 miles northeast of the city of Los Angeles. It is uninhabited and provides much needed opportunities for hiking, fishing, hunting, camping, and other public use.

The Mount Jefferson Wilderness would comprise 96,000 acres now included within the Willamette, Deschutes, and Mount Hood National Forests, some 60 miles from Salem, Oreg. This wilderness contains the second tallest peak in Oregon, nearly 150 lakes, 160 miles of trails, and good fishing and hunting.

The proposed Washakie Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest, Wyo., includes nearly 680,000 acres. This area provides excellent hunting, a rugged region for hiking, and an opportunity to discover petrified remains of ancient forests.

I urge the Congress to preserve these priceless national assets by approving their inclusion in the wilderness system.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 29, 1967.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am pleased to give you a report recommending designation of the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, in California, for addition to the national wilderness preservation system. The proposed wilderness includes most of the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area and some contiguous lands. Its designation will insure that 36,137 acres of wilderness resource in the San Gabriel Mountains will remain relatively undisturbed for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

A notice of our intent to recommend establishment of the San Gabriel Wilderness was issued on June 6, 1966, and a public hearing was held in Altadena, Calif., on July 27, 1966; The hearing record was held open until August 27 for receipt of additional written submissions. This public response is summarized on page 10 of the attached report.

Pursuant to the Wilderness Act, California's Edmond G. Brown, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, and all interested Federal departments and agencies were notified of the proposal. Those comments they submitted are included as appendix B starting on page 14 of the report.

In accordance with direction given to them by Congress in the conference committee report on the Wilderness Act, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the U.S. Bureau of Mines have examined the proposed

wilderness to determine its mineral values. They found them to be minimal. A copy of their report is attached.

The proposed San Gabriel Wilderness is about 100 airline miles southeast of the proposed San Rafael Wilderness which you recommend on February 1 for designation by Congress. There are two other primitive areas and four units of the wilderness system in southern California. However, because the proposed wilderness is within 50 miles of approximately 6 million people, it is badly needed.

Views presented as a result of the public announcement and hearing unanimously supported the proposal. The area is well suited for wilderness. I recommend submission of legislation to designate it as part of the national wilderness preservation system.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

A BILL To designate the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, in the State of California

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Gabriel Wilderness—Proposed," dated March 17, 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the San Gabriel Wilderness within and as a part of the Angeles National Forest, comprising an area of approximately 36,000 acres.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the San Gabriel Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives and such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

SEC. 3. The San Gabriel Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

The committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends the enactment of H.R. 13514.



Union Calendar No. 519

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 13514

[Report No. 1321]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 16, 1967

MR. LIPSCOMB introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

APRIL 29, 1968

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To designate the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, in the State of California.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in accordance with subsection 3 (b) of the Wilderness
4 Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified
5 as the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area, with the
6 proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom, as gen-
7 erally depicted on a map entitled "San Gabriel Wilderness—
8 Proposed," dated March 17, 1967, which is on file and avail-
9 able for public inspection in the Office of the Chief, Forest
10 Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated
11 as the "San Gabriel Wilderness" within and as a part of the

1 Angeles National Forest, comprising an area of approxi-
2 mately thirty-six thousand acres.

3 SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
4 the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal
5 description of the San Gabriel Wilderness with the Interior
6 and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate
7 and the House of Representatives and such description shall
8 have the same force and effect as if included in this Act:
9 *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typo-
10 graphical errors in such legal description and map may be
11 made.

12 SEC. 3. The San Garbriel Wilderness shall be admin-
13 istered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with
14 the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas desig-
15 nated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any refer-
16 ence in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness
17 Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date
18 of this Act.

19 SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Devil Canyon-
20 Bear Canyon Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

90TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 13514

[Report No. 1321]

A BILL

To designate the San Gabriel Wilderness,
Angeles National Forest, in the State of
California.

By Mr. LARSON

OCTOBER 16, 1967

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs

APRIL 29, 1968

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
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DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
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HIGHLIGHTS: House received President's taxation-expenditures message. House Ways and Means Committee announced bargaining position on taxation-expenditures bill. House passed San Gabriel Wilderness bill. House passed Kerr Memorial bill.

HOUSE

1. TAXATION; EXPENDITURES. Received the President's message requesting passage of a tax bill and stating that he would accept the House Appropriations Committee's formula on H. R. 15414, the taxation-expenditures bill, including a \$4 billion reduction in 1969 expenditures, but that "it would be a serious mistake to go beyond that formula" (H. Doc. 305); to Ways and Means Committee. pp. H3334-5

The Ways and Means Committee announced that it had adopted the following position regarding H. R. 15414:

"(1) That it is the view of the Committee on Ways and Means that budget expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, should be reduced by at least \$4 billion (excepting special Vietnam costs, interest on the debt, veterans' benefits, and Social Security Trust Funds, in excess of amounts estimated in the budget);

"(2) That the chairman and the House conferees are requested to negotiate within the conference on an appropriate limitation on expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969;

"(3) That there should be a reduction of at least \$10 billion in new obligational authority and a rescission of at least \$8 billion in old authority; and

"(4) That the Committee on Ways and Means further considers, as a part of the foregoing, that appropriate income tax increases (either through a 10-percent surcharge or comparable rate adjustments) should be developed by the conferees on H. R. 15414 to yield approximately \$10 billion in a full year of operation to become a part of the combined expenditure-tax action to be embodied in the conference report on the bill, H. R. 15414."

Rep. McCormack inserted "Talking Points on the Tax Increase," a memorandum from the Council of Economic Advisers to the President. p. H3392

Several members discussed the President's request for a tax increase, etc. pp. H3333-4

2. WILDERNESS. Passed without amendment S. 2531, to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, Calif., in lieu of H. R. 13514. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. H3343
3. KERR MEMORIAL. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 15822, to authorize this Department to establish the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center in the Ouachita National Forest, Okla. pp. H3357-62
4. LANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 9098, to revise the boundaries of the Badlands National Monument, S. Dak., and to authorize exchanges of certain lands including forest lands. pp. H3346-8
5. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. Passed, 335-0, under suspension of the rules H. R. 16819, to extend the authorization under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act for grants to States for rehabilitation services, to broaden the scope of the goods and services available for the handicapped, etc. pp. H3369-82
6. HOLIDAYS. Rep. McClory inserted the results of opinion polls on H. R. 15951, to provide for certain holidays to be observed on Mondays, and inserted a report on holiday traffic fatalities. pp. H3386-9
7. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported (on May 3 during adjournment) H. R. 17023, the independent offices and HUD appropriation bill (H. Rept. 1348). p. H3397

States Code, to authorize certain contracts for services and related supplies to extend beyond 1 year.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H. R. 15789

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2306 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new subsection after subsection (f):

"(g) (1) The head of an agency may enter into contracts for periods of not more than five years for the following types of services (and items of supply related to such services) to be performed outside the forty-eight contiguous States and the District of Columbia for which funds would otherwise be available for obligation only within the fiscal year for which appropriated—

"(A) operation, maintenance, and support of facilities and installations;

"(B) maintenance or modification of aircraft, ships, vehicles, and other highly complex military equipment;

"(C) specialized training necessitating high quality instructor skills (for example, pilot and other aircrew members; foreign language training); and

"(D) base services (for example, ground maintenance; in-plane refueling; bus transportation; refuse collection and disposal); whenever he finds that:

"(i) there will be a continuing requirement for the services consonant with current plans for the proposed contract period;

"(ii) the furnishing of such services will require a substantial initial investment in plant or equipment, or the incurrence of substantial contingent liabilities for the assembly, training, or transportation of a specialized work force; and

"(iii) the use of such a contract will promote the best interests of the United States by encouraging effective competition and promoting economies in operation.

"(2) In entering into such contracts, the head of the agency shall be guided by the following principles:

"(A) the portion of the cost of any plant or equipment amortized as a cost of contract performance should not exceed the ratio between the period of contract performance and the anticipated useful commercial life of such plant or equipment. Useful commercial life, for this purpose, means the commercial utility of the facilities rather than the physical life thereof, with due consideration given to such factors as location of facilities, specialized nature thereof, and obsolescence.

"(B) consideration shall be given to the desirability of obtaining an option to renew the contract for a reasonable period not to exceed three years, at prices not to include charges for plant, equipment and other non-recurring costs, already amortized.

"(C) consideration shall be given to the desirability of reserving in the agency the right, upon payment of the unamortized portion of the cost of the plant or equipment, to take title thereof under appropriate circumstances.

"(3) In the event funds are not made available for the continuation of such a contract into a subsequent fiscal year, the contract shall be canceled or terminated, and the costs of cancellation or termination may be paid from:

"(A) appropriations originally available for the performance of the contract concerned;

"(B) appropriations currently available for procurement of the type of services concerned and not otherwise obligated; or

"(C) funds appropriated for those payments."

SEC. 2. Section 2310(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by inserting "section 2306(g)(1)," after the words "section 2306(c)," after the first time those words appear;

(B) by inserting after "(3)" the words "support the findings required by section 2306(g)(1), (4)";

(C) by striking out "(4)" and inserting in place thereof "(5)", and

(D) by striking out "(5)" and inserting in place thereof "(6)."

SEC. 3. Section 2311 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out "under clauses (11)–(16) of section 2304(a) of this title" and by inserting in place thereof "(1) under clauses (11)–(16) of section 2304(a) of this title, and (2) authorizing contracts in excess of three years under section 2306(g) of this title."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE COMMANDANT OF THE U.S. ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE TO AWARD THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 15231) to authorize the commandant of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College to award the degree of master of military art and science.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill has the language "no apparent increase in costs." May we assume from that there will be no increase in costs, or is the "apparent" a coverup?

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the inquiry by the gentleman from Iowa, there will not be any increase in costs.

Mr. GROSS. There will not be any increase in costs?

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 15231

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That chapter 401 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"§ 4314. United States Army Command and General Staff College: degree

"Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, the Commandant of the United States Army Command and General Staff College may, upon recommendation by the faculty, confer the degree of master of military art and science upon graduates of the college who have fulfilled the requirements for that degree."; and

(2) by adding the following new item at the end of the analysis:

"4314. United States Army Command and General Staff College: degree."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SAN GABRIEL WILDERNESS, ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST, CALIF.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 13514) to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, in the State of California.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 2531, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 2531

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Gabriel Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 17, 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the San Gabriel Wilderness within and as a part of the Angeles National Forest, comprising an area of approximately thirty-six thousand acres.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the San Gabriel Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives and such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

SEC. 3. The San Gabriel Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 13514) was laid on the table.

MILITARY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5783) to amend titles 10, 14, and 37, United States Code, to provide for confinement and treatment of offenders against the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill also uses the phraseology "no apparent increase in costs." Can we assume that there will be no increase in costs?

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. BENNETT. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I am happy to reply to the question asked by the gentleman from Iowa.

The information before our subcommittee and before the full committee was that there would be no additional costs. This bill is merely to see to it that the procedures for parole and imprisonment are uniform in the three armed forces; presently they are not. There is no provision for the same treatment of prisoners in the Navy, for instance, or in the Coast Guard.

Mr. GROSS. I am sure the gentleman from Florida understands that the gentleman from Iowa likes to see a bill which says there will be no increase in costs, or a bill that says there will be an increase in costs, and, in the latter case, then specifying why.

Mr. BENNETT. I believe the position of the gentleman from Iowa is sound, and I hope our committee can in the future try to eliminate this phraseology which is indefinite or ambiguous.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman from Florida for his usual frank answer, and I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 5783

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subtitle A of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following new chapter after chapter 47:

"Chapter 48.—MILITARY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

"Sec.

"951. Establishment; organization; administration.

"952. Parole.

"953. Remission or suspension of sentence; restoration to duty; reenlistment.

"954. Voluntary extension; probation.

"(a) The Secretaries concerned may provide for the establishment of such military correctional facilities as are necessary for the confinement of offenders against chapter 47 of this title.

"(b) The Secretary concerned shall—

"(1) designate an officer for each armed force under his jurisdiction to administer military correctional facilities established under this chapter;

"(2) provide for the education, training, rehabilitation, and welfare of offenders confined in a military correctional facility of his department; and

"(3) provide for the organization and equipping of offenders selected for training with a view to their honorable restoration to duty or possible reenlistment.

"(c) There shall be an officer in command of each major military correctional facility. Under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary concerned, the officer in command shall have custody and control of offenders

confined within the facility which he commands, and shall usefully employ those offenders as he considers best for their health and reformation, with a view to their restoration to duty, enlistment for future service, or return to civilian life as useful citizens.

"(d) There may be made or repaired at each military correctional facility such supplies for the armed forces or other agencies of the United States as can properly and economically be made or repaired as such facilities.

"§ 952. Parole

"The Secretary concerned may provide a system of parole for offenders who are confined in military correctional facilities and who were at the time of commission of their offenses subject to the authority of that Secretary.

"§ 953. Remission or suspension of sentence; restoration to duty; reenlistment

"For offenders who were at the time of commission of their offenses subject to his authority, and who merit such action, the Secretary concerned shall establish—

"(1) a system for the remission or suspension of the unexecuted part of the sentences of selected offenders;

"(2) a system for the restoration to duty of such offenders who have had the unexecuted part of their sentences remitted or suspended and who have not been discharged; and

"(3) a system for the enlistment of such offenders who have had the unexecuted part of their sentences remitted and who have been discharged.

"§954. Voluntary extension; probation

"The Secretary concerned may provide for persons who were subject to this authority at the time of commission of their offenses a system for retention of selected offenders beyond expiration of normal service obligation in order to voluntarily serve a period of probation with a view to honorable restoration to duty."

SEC. 2. The analysis of subtitle A of title 10, United States Code, and the analysis of part II of subtitle A thereof, are each amended by inserting the following new item:

"48. Military Correctional Facilities. . . 951."

SEC. 3. The analysis of subtitle B of title 10, United States Code, and the analysis of part II of subtitle B thereof, are each amended by striking out the following item:

"351. United States Disciplinary Barracks . . . 3661."

SEC. 4. The analysis of chapter 631 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out the following item:

"7215. Naval prisons, prison farms, and prisoners."

SEC. 5. The analysis of subtitle D of title 10, United States Code, and the analysis of part II of subtitle D thereof, are each amended by striking out the following item:

"851. United States Disciplinary Barracks . . . 8662."

SEC. 6. The following parts of title 10, United States Code, are repealed:

(1) Chapter 351.

(2) Section 7215.

(3) Chapter 851.

SEC. 7. The analysis of chapter 13 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking out the following items:

"509. Prisoners; allowances to; transportation."

and inserting the following item in place thereof:

"509. Persons discharged as result of court-martial; allowances to."

SEC. 8. Section 509 of title 14, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 509. Persons discharged as result of court-martial; allowances to

"The Secretary may furnish persons discharged pursuant to the sentence of a Coast Guard court-martial suitable civilian clothing and a monetary allowance not to exceed \$25 if the person discharged would not otherwise have suitable clothing or funds to meet immediate needs."

SEC. 9 The analysis of chapter 7 of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking out the following item:

"426. Prisoners in naval confinement facilities."

SEC. 10. Section 426 of title 37, United States Code, is repealed.

(Mr. BENNETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5783 would repeal the present diverse statutory basis for the operation of confinement of soldiers for the several departments.

In their place it would provide the statutory framework for uniform administration of military correctional facilities and uniform treatment of personnel of all departments confined pursuant to the provisions of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Such treatment will encompass the education, training, rehabilitation, and welfare of offenders; the remission or suspension of unexecuted parts of sentences and the restoration to active duty or reenlistment of selected offenders; and the parole of offenders.

The provisions of titles 10, 14, and 37 as they now apply to each of the Armed Forces are not compatible in content or terminology so as to insure or allow uniformity in the treatment of offenders sentenced to confinement. For example, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Transportation, the latter in respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a part of the Navy, do not have the authority presently granted the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force to establish a parole system for persons under their jurisdiction who are confined in a military correctional facility.

There is also disparity among the services with respect to statutory authority for the restoration to duty of selected offenders. These disparate conditions are the result of separate and individual enactments pertaining to each of the Armed Forces over a period of years. The Uniform Code of Military Justice has placed all the Armed Forces on the same statutory basis in the administration of military justice.

Enactment of H.R. 5783 will accomplish the same desirable end with respect to the administration of military correctional facilities and the treatment of offenders.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PLACING IN TRUST STATUS CERTAIN LANDS ON THE WIND RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION IN WYOMING

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 15225) to place in trust status certain lands on



Public Law 90-318
90th Congress, S. 2531
May 24, 1968

An Act

To designate the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Gabriel Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 17, 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the San Gabriel Wilderness within and as a part of the Angeles National Forest, comprising an area of approximately thirty-six thousand acres.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the San Gabriel Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives and such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

SEC. 3. The San Gabriel Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

Approved May 24, 1968.

San Gabriel Wilderness, Calif.
Designation.
16 USC 1132.
82 STAT. 131
82 STAT. 132

Filing of map, etc.

Administration.

Name change.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1321 accompanying H. R. 13514 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).

SENATE REPORT No. 1008 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 114 (1968):

Mar. 6: Considered and passed Senate.

May 6: Considered and passed House, in lieu of H. R. 13514.

